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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

LOUISIANA.

Signs of Agreement by the Conference.

McEnery and Penn Order Their Followers to Give Up Their Arms.

A Few More Extracts from Kellogg's Check Books.

MCENERY AND PENN ORDER THEIR OFFICERS TO SURRENDER THEIR ARMS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—The following was distributed to-day. It has been withheld for assurances regarding the last paragraph:

NEW ORLEANS, September 26, 1874.

Circular—In accordance with general order No. 7, September 17, 1874, that all arms, ammunition and ordinary stores belonging to the State of Louisiana, should be at once turned over to the United States authorities, the officers in command of organized troops are hereby instructed to inspect their various commands at once, and cause all State property in their possession to be delivered to the officer of the United States troops in command of the First Precinct Central Police Station, or to the United States officer in command of the Precinct Station, Jackson Square. All citizens having in their possession arms and ammunition belonging to the State are earnestly requested to at once deliver the same to the officers above indicated.

Persons delivering arms or ammunition will in nowise be interfered with by the United States or State authorities.

JOHN MCENERY,
B. B. PENN.

PROCLAMATION FOR NEW ORLEANS CITY ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—Mayor Wiltz has issued his proclamation for an election of Mayor and seven City Administrators, to be held November 2d under the auspices of the same Commissioners as the election for State officers.

THE FLEET IN THE RIVER.

The United States war steamer Worcester crossed the bar at seven A. M., bound for this city. Brevet Major General Emory and staff visited the fleet on the river this morning, to exchange civilities with the officers of the navy. A salute was fired.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—The Conference Committee are again discussing the question of the Returning Board. Arrangements will probably be made by which the Republicans and Democratic Party will have an equal number of Clerks, Registrars and Supervisors, each party to have two members on the Returning Board, and the fifth man to be a moderate Republican, to be selected from a number of Republicans named by the other party. The committee confer again to-morrow.

TROOPS SENT TO REBELLIOUS DISTRICTS.

Troops have been forwarded by General Emory to the points designated in the original order of Attorney General Williams—Shreveport, Monroe, Coushatta, etc.

EXTRACTS FROM KELLOGG'S CHECK BOOKS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—To-day's *Bulletin*, after publishing Kellogg's letters as they appeared in the New York *Tribune*, says, in relation to Carpenter's connection with the matter:

"We have seen Kellogg's check books, containing the following memoranda on the stubs:

"May 19, 1873, Matt. Carpenter $800. May 21, 1873, $500. December 29, $500. Another check, date forgotten, $3,000.

"We have also seen a letter from Carpenter to Kellogg calling for more money, and intimating that it must be forthcoming, as he was hard up and in need of funds."

Then follows a long list made from the stubs of the check book, including the following: July 11th, 1873, J. R. Beckwith, $800. April 3, 1874, Beckwith $1,000. [Beckwith is United States District Attorney.] March 5, 1874, Packard's draft for $800. March 12, Packard's draft for $800. March 17, S. B. Packard $800. April 3, S. B. Packard, $800. April 7, Packard's draft for $1,000. April 25, Packard, $500. April 30, Packard, $800. April 30, West, $1,000. The list published contains memoranda of forty-five checks for various purposes. The largest is "June 30, 1873, repairs to steamer Ozark, $1,337;" and the smallest is "April 14, Lafourche sufferers, $25." July 2, 1873, Caleb Cushing, $1,000.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Train on Mississippi Central Road Rolled thirty-feet down an Embankment---Several Persons Injured.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., September 27.—Yesterday, about one P. M., the north bound mail train on the Mississippi Central Railroad was precipitated down an embankment over thirty feet, three miles south of here. The ladies' car and the Pullman palace car were turned over twice. No one was killed. Fifteen were wounded, one seriously—a colored man. Superintendent Sellars and Conductor Fowler are among the slightly wounded. The names of the passengers are not ascertained. The accident was caused by a heavy rain during the morning, which undermined the embankments. No blame is attached to the railroad company, the accident being regarded as unavoidable. The south bound train was turned north, and the passengers, mail and express were transferred. Trains are on time to-day.

CUBA.

Skirmishes Between Spaniards and Patriots ---Revolt of Chinese Laborers.

HAVANA, September 26.—A Spanish column fought the rebels yesterday near the river Lagos Eborneal, killed seven, wounded twelve and took two prisoners. The casualties to the Spaniards were a Captain, a Lieutenant and three privates wounded. The insurgents attacked Mayari, in the Eastern Department, on the 21st. They were driven back with the loss of fifteen killed. The Spaniards lost two killed and five wounded.

The Chinese laborers on a plantation between Palos and Nueva Paz mutinied early this week. The civil guard were called to the assistance of the proprietors and restored order. Several Chinamen were wounded.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Simon Cameron and party arrived at San Francisco Saturday night.

James S. Thomas, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of St. Louis, an ex-Mayor of that city, died at his residence Saturday night.

Archbishop Purcell and suite, of Cincinnati, left home last evening to officiate at the marriage of Miss Minnie Sherman on the first of October.

The new Lindell hotel, at St. Louis, which has just been completed and furnished, was illuminated last night and will be open for business to-day.

The Manufacturers' Board of Trade has decided to cut down working hours to three days this week, and to four days every subsequent week until January.

A dispatch from Fort Garry says Lieutenant Governor Morris and party have arrived there, having successfully completed treaties with the various tribes of northwestern Indians on the 15th instant.

The following steamers have arrived at New York since Saturday morning: Idaho, Britannic, Batavia, Egypt and City of Chester, from Liverpool; State of Georgia, from Glasgow, and Hermann, from Bremen.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company is given five thousand dollars to aid the Nebraska sufferers by grasshoppers. The Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska" Company has contributed twenty-five hundred dollars for the same purpose.

Bishop Lee, of the Diocese of Iowa, died at his residence, in Davenport, on Saturday, aged fifty-nine. His death resulted from erysipelas, caused by an injury to one of his hands, received in his falling down stairs two weeks ago.

The following are the delegates-at-large from Illinois to the National Capital Convention, to be held at Louisville, October 5th: Senators Logan and Oglesby, Hon. J. Caton, Hon. D. L. Phillips, General J. Singleton and ex-Governor Koerner.

The last broad gauge train on the Grand Trunk Railway, between Portland and Montreal, passed at two o'clock Saturday morning, after which the work of changing the gauge was begun, and at nine of the same morning the road was ready for trains on the narrow gauge.

The Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., concluded its annual session at Atlanta, Saturday afternoon. The following appointments were made the following appointments: John R. Tompkins, of Alabama, Grand Marshal; Rev. J. W. Venable, of Kentucky, Grand Chaplain; W. H. Hilke, of Delaware, Grand Guardian; N. Hudson, of Wisconsin, Grand Messenger.

INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.

Brown the Winner in Thirty-seven Minutes--A Hotly Contested Race.

ST. JOHN, N. B., September 26.—The great single scull race between George Brown, of Halifax, and E. Morris, of Pittsburgh, was rowed on the Kennebecasis, at 3 P. M. to-day, in presence of two thousand spectators. The course was the same as that over which Renforth and his Tyne crew pulled a few years ago, and was five miles in length. Brown was the favorite from the start, his backers betting ten to three, with few takers. The crowd was better behaved than yesterday.

At seven this morning, Dr. Thomas Walker, referee and starter, was about to call the race, when it was discovered that the stake-boats were not in position. This was the cause of two hours' delay. In the meantime a fresh breeze sprang up, rendering the river rough and unfit. This caused a further postponement until three o'clock, when the race was called. The toss was won by Morris, who selected the inside. The men were in capital condition. Brown was quite nervous, fearing the delay of another day, but the moment the race was called he recovered and prepared himself for the contest. Morris was self-poised and waited orders from his quarters.

At three the word was given. The men dropped their oars at the same time, and the shells bounded over the course, Brown making thirty-eight strokes, and Morris forty-one per minute. Morris had a slight lead till the turning stake-boat was reached, where Brown, in making the turn, shot ahead a full length. This advantage he preserved till approaching the goal, when he made a spurt and won by two lengths; time 37 minutes. The race throughout was very hotly contested, and is considered the best ever witnessed in these waters. At the conclusion of the race Brown was escorted to his quarters. He appeared on the verandah and, after bowing to the people, proposed three cheers for Morris, which were lustily given. The race was for two thousand dollars aside.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 26, 1874.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH—AMERICAN TEAM VICTORIOUS—FRIENDLY AND EXCITING CONTEST.

The international rifle match took place to-day at Creedmoor Range. The morning ferryboats from James Slip and East Thirty-fourth street were crowded with passengers to Hunter's Point, and the trains to Creedmoor were so loaded that many persons were unable to obtain seats. The pleasant weather was the subject of general congratulation. The Range presented a picturesque appearance. White tents dotted its surface, and flags of various nations were suspended over the entrance. The American and Irish Republic's were conspicuous. A reserved space, extending for about twenty feet behind the marksmen, was surrounded by a rope, and, crowding against this, were dense masses of spectators, the Irish element prominent. In the inclosure were the American and Irish teams and their reserves, scorers and a few invited guests. Major Leech, Captain of the Irish team, and Col. Wingate, Captain of the American, were chosen referees, and General Shaler umpire. At a quarter past eleven the firing was begun, at eight hundred yards range, each marksman having fifteen shots. The shooting was witnessed with the most lively interest. Frequent bull's eyes exciting loud murmurs of applause among the spectators, who at first also hailed them by rounds of hand-clapping. At the earnest request of the captains of both teams, these demonstrations were subdued, as having a tendency to disturb the marksmen. The result of the competition, which lasted an hour and a quarter, was in doubt almost up to the close, when it was found that the Americans were winners by three points. The result of the first contest gave great encouragement to the friends of the American riflemen, and many confidently predicted their success in all trials. The shooting was followed by an intermission for luncheon in one of the tents, when congratulations were exchanged and in a complimentary speech, Major Leech presented to the Rifle Association, in behalf of the Irish team, a handsome silver vase as a trophy to be the subject to annual competition and as a memorial of the international match. A handsome silver badge was, at the same time, presented to Col. Wingate, Captain of the American team, by Captain Leech.

After two o'clock firing was resumed at the nine hundred range, and the result was in favor of the Irish team by two points. Both teams immediately moved to the one thousand yard range, and the result of the firing here was favorable to the Irish by four marks. But these latter triumphs were not sufficient to enable the victors to overcome their defeat at short range, and the Americans won the match, as the following scores show:

THE SCORE.

The following is the score made by the respective teams:

	American Team.	Irish Team.
800 yards	326	317
900 yards	327	317
1,000 yards	208	302
Total	934	936

The aggregate of scores made by each marksmen, at the three distances, is as follows:

American Team.—Fulton, 171; Tall, 162; Bodine, 158; Gildersleeve, 153; Hepburn, 149; Dakin, 139; total, 934.

Irish Team.—Bigley, 164; Hamilton, 160; Wilson, 160; Milner, 154; Johnson, 150; Walker, 144; total, 936.

PRUSSIA ACQUIRES POSSESSIONS NEAR THE UNITED STATES.

Lake Weewanapee, in New Jersey, has been bought by the Prussian Government for three hundred thousand dollars. The lake will be divided into compartments, some for the raising of leeches, and the remainder for trout and salmon.

CITY OF PEKING OFF FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamship City of Peking steamed this afternoon to anchorage inside Sandy Hook, where she will remain until morning, and then proceed on her voyage to San Francisco. She has seventeen passengers and about two thousand tons of freight, including packages of slates and crayons for Japan schools.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

Six Missionaries to India and Egypt, under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Board of Missions, sailed to-day.

A NEW HAVEN FIRM FAILS FOR THREE MILLIONS.

The banking firm of Townsend & Co., of New Haven, failed yesterday, with liabilities of nearly $3,000,000, and its affairs are in the hands of a receiver. The cause of the failure is the depreciation of Southern State and railroad bonds, in which the bank had invested heavily. The greatest sufferers are among the laboring classes. Rumor says the depositors will realize about forty per cent.

THEATRICAL BENEFIT FOR MARK SMITH'S FAMILY.

The entertainment for the benefit of the family of the late Mark Smith will consist of two simultaneous matinee performances on October 8, one at Booth's and the other at Wallack's, when most of the artists in the city will appear. One box has been sold for $200, and another for $150. The Lotus Club will subscribe for 100 tickets at five dollars each. Edwin Booth has subscribed $200.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Arrest of a Young Man Long Wanted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., September 27, 1874.

A young man named Ed. Purcell, a telegraph operator at Fredericktown, Ohio, was arrested to-day and brought to this city by an officer from Erie, Pa., on a charge of assault and battery with intent to murder. The offense was committed at Erie, Pa., three years ago, since which time Purcell has eluded the officers.

Suicide at Oakland, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 27.—B. W. Vogelsdorf, a stock broker, shot himself at Oakland, last evening. His friends are unable to account for the act. He left a letter requesting them not to make any plea of accident or insanity, saying he went to Oakland to kill himself. The letter was addressed to the coroner.

Deadly Assault at Wilkesbarre—Attempt to Lynch One of the Assailants.

WILKESBARRE, PA., September 27.—Last night, about twelve o'clock, four negroes named Henry Thomas, James Welcome, Thomas Irwin and George Bazine, set upon James English, a white man, on Market street, and after knocking him down, cut his throat, partially severing the windpipe. Thomas is the man said to have done the cutting. He was arrested soon afterwards, at his house, where he had secreted himself under a lounge. After his arrest a crowd of over two hundred persons surrounded the officers and, with rope in hand and cries of "lynch him," tried to take him away from their custody. Only a strong force of police, with drawn revolvers, were able to keep them at bay. English is still living, but is in a precarious condition.

Death of the Oldest Enlisted Man in Our Army.

BOSTON, September 27.—A dispatch from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, says: Sergeant James Davidson, who served for over fifty years in the United States army, died at Fort Constitution on Saturday. He was the oldest enlisted man in the service, having served in the wars in Florida and Mexico with distinction. For several years he has had charge of Fort Constitution.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

More Trouble at the Treasury.

TOO MANY LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

Complaints Against the Schedule of Duties.

The Department will Protect Itself Against Such Annoyance.

How the Express Companies Regard the Newspaper Law.

AN EXPENSIVE NAVAL FAILURE AT BOSTON.

The New Steam Torpedo Boat "Intrepid" Only Able to Do Two Knots an Hour.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1874.

Opposition to the Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury.

The opposition exhibited by certain parties in New York city, against Mr. Blodgett, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, is a device resorted to by parties of the same character and responsibility for the past ten years. The movement is an effort to convey the impression that the law is more stringently enforced than necessary. The Department, as on former occasions, is engaged in preventing attempts to break down the schedule of duties on dry goods, on the pretext that they are of mixed materials. The Department of late has been flooded with machine-made appeals which relate nothing pertinent to any particular case but are written in general terms and printed. The inventors of these appeals perhaps are not aware that it is against the law to send printed appeals to the Department. The Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Blodgett have been fully advised that the petitions are manufactured by parties who make this practice of annoying the Department with useless and unmeaningless petitions a source of pecuniary profit. In some cases they persuade their clients, among the importers, that there is some imposition practised, and thus invite profitable employment. There is evidence in the Department that the signatures to some of these petitions are forgeries, and measures will be taken not only to punish the parties, but to break up this infamous business, which works the double injury of imposition upon importers and annoyance to the Department. The better class of importers have expressed a desire to put a stop to this sort of thing.

Express Companies and the Newspaper Law.

There is some anxiety in the different express companies of the United States lest the new newspaper law may interfere with their receipts. It is believed at the Postoffice Department that the mails, after the first of January, will carry all the newspapers and periodicals shipped by publishers in bulk. To what extent these were articles of transportation by the express companies cannot be seen, but as the low rate only applies to newspapers and periodicals, under the circumstances named on the bill, it is not seen how the law could interfere with any other particular.

Steam Torpedo Boat Intrepid.

It is learned, through private advices, that the great steam torpedo boat Intrepid, just finished at Boston, is a disappointment. The boat was constructed and equipped in accordance with the latest improvements suggested by Admiral Porter and others, who, have made the employment of torpedoes in naval warfares a study. She was to accomplish prodigies of speed, which would enable her to run into an enemy's fleet, single out her vessel, and sink it by means of the use of torpedoes. On her trial trip, however, the greatest average speed obtained was two knots an hour. She is pronounced, in navy circles, a failure, but her friends have not yet given up all hope. They think that with the introduction of a better class of engines, she will yet do all that was ever planned for her.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1874.

NOTICE TO GRANGERS.

In reply to letters asking information, O. H. Kelly, Secretary of the National Grange, says the Grangers Mortgage bank, lately advertised in New York, is not indorsed by the National Grange, nor is it recognized by the Executive Committee in any shape whatever.

GOLD TO BE SOLD IN OCTOBER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell five hundred thousand dollars in gold each Thursday during October. The total amount to be sold is two million five hundred thousand dollars.

SHARON, PA.

Third Day's Races of the Driving Park Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., September 27, 1874.

At the third day's meeting of the Driving Park Association the unfinished race of the second day, in the 2:35 class, was called promptly at two o'clock. The race was hotly contested between Spotted Jim and Lewinskie, the latter winning the last heat and the race in 2:35.

At one o'clock the free-for-all race was called. The Sharon horse, Magnolia, took the first heat. The second was won by Ohio Boy. Mary Howard got the third; Magnolia the fourth, and Captain the fifth heat. Darkness coming on, the race was postponed until Monday.

In the gentleman's race there were two heats trotted, both being won by W. H. Seward.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the Lower lakes, stationary and higher barometer, lower temperatures, north and west winds and cloudy and clearing weather. Over Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rising barometer, northwest winds, stationary or lower temperatures and generally clear weather. Over the Middle States, stationary or falling barometer, southeasterly winds, lower temperatures, cloudy weather and possibly light rain. Cautionary signals continue at Mobile and New Orleans, and are ordered for Jacksonville, Savannah and Charleston.

Midnight Bulletin.

September 27, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	29.95	60	N.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.81	62	N.	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.94	52	N. W.	Fair.
Fort Sully	30.02	56	N. W.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.82	58	N. W.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.94	52	N.	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.66	62	N. W.	Clear.
Louisville	29.83	62	W.	Fair.
Memphis	29.86	63		Clear.
Nashville	29.87	62		Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.77	62	S.	Lt. Rain.
Shreveport	29.97	66		Clear.
St. Louis	29.96	57	N.	Fair.
St. Paul	30.02	47	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.02	64		Clear.
Yankton	30.10	50	S. W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.93	62	N.	Clear.
North Platte	29.81	52	N.	Clear.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 23, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., September 25, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.87	64	89	S.	Fresh.	L. rain.
2 P. M.	29.79	66	94	N. W.	Fresh.	L. rain.
9 P. M.	29.78	63	91	Calm.		L. rain.
Mean. baron			29.80	Highest therm		69
Mean therm			64	Lowest therm		62
Rainfall			72			

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Observer.

FIRE RECORD.

Fort Wayne—$800.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 26, 1874.

Early this morning, the large frame structure at Mad Anthony Park, used for a concert and beer hall and ten-pin alley, and owned by John G. Kradle, was destroyed by fire. The loss is eight hundred dollars, with no insurance. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

New Orleans—$100,000

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—A fire to-day destroyed four buildings, Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46 Chartres street. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and the insurance at $50,000, mostly in local companies. The sufferers are Leopold Weil, S. Wolfe, Closserman & Bailey, M. M. Bouchet, Lafitte Dufiles & Co. and Valdon Peppier.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor Moses Calls for Troops.

The President Thinks No More are Needed.

EDGEFIELD REPORTED TO BE QUIET.

GOVERNOR MOSES CALLS FOR TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26.—The following telegram has been received by the President from Gov. Moses, of South Carolina:

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 25, 1874.

His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States: The state of affairs in Edgefield county, in this State, has been for the last ten days of such a character as to threaten the lives and the destruction of the property of law abiding and peaceful citizens. I have exhausted my efforts, with the peaceful and legal means at my command, to restore the usual situation. Armed bands are assembled at various points in the county and have demanded the surender to them of the State arms in the hands of the regularly organized militia of the State. From this action a reign of terror exists. I issued my proclamation on the 22d inst., commanding those armed bands to disperse and retire to their homes within three days, and hereafter to refrain from a repetition of such actions. They are still under arms, and I am powerless to enforce my orders, except by the use of the inexperienced State militia, the employment of which I fear would hasten a conflict, which I desire to avoid. Having exhausted all the means at my command, I call upon you, under the Constitution of the United States, for such assistance as will enable me to restore the peace and quiet of the country, and to this end I ask that you will send immediate orders to General H. M. Black, commanding the United States forces here, to report to me with such of his command as it may be found necessary to employ. Please answer as speedily as possible. F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Governor of South Carolina.

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

To which Attorney General Williams, by direction of the President, sent the following reply:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1874.

Hon. F. J. Moses:

I have to say, by direction of the President, in answer to your telegram of yesterday, that, while he hopes to see the oppressing disorders at Edgefield, that a company of United States troops is now stationed there and it is expected and believed it will afford adequate protection to the lives and property of the citizens.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

THE TROUBLE SAID TO BE ENDED.

AUGUSTA, GA., September 26.—The troubles in Edgefield, South Carolina, are ended. A letter from J. L. Addison, intendant of the town of Edgefield, states that Edward Fenant, Captain of the colored militia company, delivered up his arms to Lieut. Lahy, commanding a detachment of United States troops. The negroes have returned to their homes.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

A STOLEN YACHT HEARD OF.

YORK, September 26.—A telegram from the American Consul at Marseilles, reports that the steam yacht Sauntor, Stevens yacht, Maria, stolen about four years ago, was seized three weeks ago by the French authorities at Algiers, she having attempted to smuggle a cargo of two hundred cases of American rifles on shore for the Carlists. She was seized at the instance of the Spanish Government.

A DENIAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

LONDON, September 27.—The *Telegraph* of the 17th has the following editorial statement:

"Various reports have lately appeared in print to the effect that debts have been contracted by the Prince of Wales. It has been stated that Mr. Gladstone was requested to bring the matter before Parliament, but declined that Mr. Disraeli was to be asked to do so, and, finally, that Her Majesty had paid off these amounts. Mr. P. A. Taylor, Member for Leicester, has even addressed a letter constituents on the subject. We are inabled to assert that there is not a single word of truth in any of the above statements."

Italy.

ETNA RUMBLES—SEVERAL HOUSES IN RANDAZZO DESTROYED.

ROME, September 27.—Mount Etna is still in a state of agitation. Rumbling noises are heard inside, and yesterday an earthquake shock the mountain to its base. The shocks extended to the village of Randazzo and destroyed several houses.

Spain.

CHANGES IN THE COMMAND OF THE ARMIES.

LONDON, September 27.—Dispatches from Madrid say it is probable that President Serrano will be commander-in-chief of Central Army, and meanwhile Gen. Jovellar will replace Gen. Pavia. The Republicans are preparing to dislodge the Carlists from Logluardia, in the province of Alava.

Movements of Spanish Vessels.

Advices from Santander say seven more Germen men-of-war are expected to arrive off the coast within in a week.

THE SEGRE OVERFLOWED—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MADRID, September 26.—The river Segre, running through the province of Lerida, has overflowed its banks, causing great damage and reported loss of hundreds of life. In the town of Tarrega full 200 houses were swept away, and many persons were drowned.

France.

THE MAINE ET LOIRE ELECTION.

PARIS, September 27, Midnight.—Partial returns of the voting in the Department of Maine et Loire give De Maille, the Republican candidate, 25,000, and Bruas, the candidate of the Septennate, 20,000 votes.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 26, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills was 2 13-16 per cent., or 3.16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols 92¾ for United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 105½; 10-40's, 102¾; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central 96; Erie, 39¾; do preferred 55¾; Illinois 42's 93.

PARIS, September 26.—Rentes 65 francs 27 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 26.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 3,800 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 60s 6d.

CASUALTIES.

Death Under the Cars at Mount Vernon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MOUNT VERNON, O., September 26, 1874.

Arthur Dale, a young man twenty years of age, while under the influence of liquor, tried to get on a freight train on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Columbus Railroad, and was run over and instantly killed here to-night.

Terrible Boiler Explosion—Four Killed and Two Wounded.

ST. PAUL, September 26.—The threshing machine accident, at Franklin, briefly alluded to yesterday in these dispatches, was a dreadful affair. A steam thresher, belonging to Mr. Borke, had been at work threshing and had nearly completed the job, when all hands stopped for a few minutes, and the machine was standing still. Just as they were about to start it again, the boiler of the engine exploded with terrific force, throwing the engine and boiler about one hundred feet, and landing it on a stack of straw about ten feet high. Three persons were instantly killed and three injured. One of the injured has since died, making four killed. The names of those killed are: Mrs. M. Barnish, Miss Katie Devine, Dr. S. D. Grant and Perry Borke. The injured are: Martin Devine, shoulder broken and injured internally; Thomas Cunningham, arm nearly torn off. Perry Borke was blown about four hundred feet from the engine, and landed in a marsh. Miss Katie Devine was torn in three pieces, her body being picked up in three separate places. Dr. Grant, of Carver, and several ladies with him, had arrived on the ground to witness the operations of the steam thresher just before the explosion occurred, and was almost instantly blown into eternity.

Gas Explosion in Providence—Two Men Killed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 27.—An explosion of gas occurred last night in the residence of James Coates, on William street, which partially destroyed the house and burned Patrick Sheehan, a carpenter, and Walter Patterson, Mr. Coates' butler, so badly that both died to-day. Workmen had been repairing the gas fixtures and left one of the pipes unplugged. Sheehan and Patterson entered the room with a lighted candle, when the explosion took place.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. JENKINS.

CHINA.

Terrific Typhoon at Hong Kong---Ten Steamers Wrecked---A Thousand Lives Lost---Immense Damage to Property.

LONDON, September 28.—A frightful typhoon passed over Hong Kong yesterday. The steamers Leonore and Albay and eight other vessels, were wrecked or foundered, and many are missing. A great number of houses were destroyed, and it is reported that a thousand persons were killed. The damage to property in the city, harbor and surrounding country is immense.

POLITICAL.

State.

O. H. Myers, Esq., of Easton, was nominated by acclamation for President Judge of Northampton county by the Democratic Convention on Thursday.

An exchange, in recommending an old Democratic politician for office, accidentally tells the literal truth when it says of him: "As concerns the abilities of Mr. Blank, we need *not* say *nothing!*"

The Democracy of the Fifth Congressional district, Philadelphia, have nominated Hon. John Robbins. Mr. Robbins served in Congress from 1849 to 1855, and it is not among the probabilities that he will have any further Congressional experience.

Referring to the appearance of several new Democratic papers in that city, the Philadelphia *Press* very truthfully observes: Everything which leads, induces, tempts or deceives the average Democrat into reading is a gain to the community and deserves the encouragement of all good citizens. The Democrat who begins to educate himself is lost, and the reading of even a Democratic sheet is education, so far as it goes. The worst enemy of the Democratic party is the spelling book, and therefore we welcome as a friend and ally everything that involves its use.

The Clinton county Republican Convention met in Lock Haven on the 22d inst., and put the following candidates in nomination: Congress—Gen. Jesse Merrill. Senator—E. P. McCormick, Esq. Assembly—R. M. Missimer. Additional Law Judge—Hon. J. B. McNally, of Clearfield. District Attorney—James Chatham. Commissioner—George Furst. Auditor—E. C. Best. Surveyor—A. K. White. John B. Stratton was appointed Representative delegate to the next State Convention.

The Scranton *Republican* thinks the campaign promises to be an earnest one, so far as the Republicans are concerned, but without undue excitement. The Republicans are harmonious, united and active in nearly every section of the Commonwealth, and so far, as a rule, their nominations have been unexceptionable. The election of the Republican State ticket by a majority of Three Hundred Thousand is certain that the Democracy have thus far shown little heart to enter into the contest.

Beath or McCandless, which will the people of Pennsylvania support for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs, Colonel Beath, who served with distinguished bravery through the war, and lost a leg in the service, or will they vote for General McCandless, also, although a good soldier while he remained in the army, left it after a comparatively short service? declaring that "the post of honor was a private station." It is not the question without recommend. But it is one which the people will answer at the polls—and we know what their answer will be.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Ohio.

DEBNOS OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS IN THE FOURTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 26, 1874.

The Fourteenth Congressional District Convention of the Prohibitionists met in the Court House here to-day. There was quite a large representation from the different counties, excepting Holmes and Wyandott; but by the ruling of the Convention, after a warm discussion, all except those favoring separate political action were weeded out, leaving only about half a dozen active members. These, after considerable discussion, proceeded to nominate candidates. Dr. Bundy fell on Wm. Deal, of Crawford county. Resolutions were passed reaffirming the State and National Prohibition platforms and pledging political support to such candidates as planted themselves on a prohibition platform. An hour or two was then spent in a spirited and somewhat bitter discussion of the different platforms and various methods of resisting the evils of intemperance. When the Convention adjourned a Prohibition Convention was announced to meet in this city on Saturday next, to nominate a county ticket; also a Convention of the 8th Judicial District, to nominate a Prohibition candidate for District Judge.

Arkansas.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

LITTLE ROCK, September 26.—Gen. W. W. Wilshire has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third Congressional district of the State. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day to ratify the nomination.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

NASHVILLE, September 26.—In the municipal election in this city to-day, Morton McKay was elected Mayor, over Kercheval, by eight hundred and ten majority, with a Conservative Board of Aldermen and Councilmen.

General.

It was, says a contemporary, a glorious victory for the Democrats in Maine. They triumphantly carried the State—nineteen years ago.

The New York *Herald* styles Tilden "The pale, melancholy Hamlet, in whose hands already the banner of Democracy begins to droop."

If the White Leaguers only wanted the majority to rule, what is their excuse for ejecting parish officers in parishes where the Republican majority is five to one?

They have a bright colored boy in the Dayton High School, and the *Journal* seems surprised that no rebellion has occurred through the organization of a White Boy's party.

Secretary Bristow, in reply to an invitation to speak in Indiana, says: "At no period in the history of the country has it been more important to continue the Republican party in power than at present."

A private letter from Alabama says: "The condition of this country is not quite as bad as it has been painted. The presence of troops is spoken of by all in terms of praise. The blacks are cheated, defrauded, browbeaten by the parties that have dealings with them. They are peaceful and inoffensive, and I know that this country would be a desert without them."

Lawrence said, "Don't give up the ship." General Dix said, "If any man dare haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot;" John Quincy Adams said, "This is the last of earth;" somebody said, "Rood, little hog, or die;" somebody else said, "Go in lemons and get squeezed." But the honor belongs to the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of having first uttered these immortal words: "If they intend to fight, we are with them; if they don't intend to fight, we want to know it."

The Richmond *Enquirer* says of General Toombs: "We feel concerned about this valorous and vaporous gentleman. The Louisiana affair is over and there are no more Federal troops in Atlanta to demolish. Would not this be a good time to read the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill monument? We have no idea that anybody would object. Indeed, we are inclined to think that the biggest crowd could be assembled to hear him do it that any public man has secured for a long time. Even at fifty cents per head thousands would go, and this suggests that the ingenious Mr. Barnum would be glad to take the whole contract, and lease for the occasion the monument and grounds."

The New Orleans correspondent of the Shreveport *Times*, a bitter Democratic paper, wrote to that paper as follows last Saturday: "The fact is, strange as it may appear, Kellogg wants a fair deal in New Orleans, at least. A hundred reasons, prominent among which is the determined attitude of the White League, impel him in this direction, and I verily believe it is

The Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1874.

THE St. Louis *Dispatch* lives and thrives upon the sentimental feelings with which the ex-rebels of that community regard the ghostly flag of the Lost Cause.

AN ILIAD in a nut shell:

"After nine years of reconstructory experience, we are told that the South is more rebellious than ever. *That is true.*"—*Courier-Journal.*

OHIO, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska are energetically preparing for their State and Congressional elections on the 13th proximo. The Republicans will sweep the two latter States, and the indications are that they will carry the former also.

A JUDICIAL official of high position who has just returned to Washington from an extended trip to the West, reports as the result of close observation a strong and bitter sentiment against the third-term project in all parts of that section.

UNDER the provisions of the new Democratic Constitution of Arkansas, the enormous sum of sixty-two and a half cents per annum for each person is given to provide for "a general, suitable and efficient system of free schools." Comment is unnecessary.

THE great iron steamship "City of Peking" sailed from New York for China last Saturday. With her departure commences a new era in the attempt on the part of the American people to maintain control of the commerce of the vast empires of the Pacific.

THERE are three Western Congressional districts, one in Ohio, one in Indiana, and one in Wisconsin, in each of which it is openly charged that the Democratic nominee *purchased* his nomination by the free use of money. And yet this is the party that is going to reform our politics!

THE investment demand for company bonds and securities of a similar character is quite large. One day last week the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey advertised that it would sell the remaining $1,000,000 of its $5,000,000 consolidated mortgage loan at 95, and before noon the entire amount was placed.

THE *Post* has at last broken silence and declared in favor of Protection. The question now arises, what did that paper mean when it indorsed the free trade platform of the Ohio Democracy, (which, if carried into effect, would ruin our home manufacturers, and throw tens of thousands of people out of employment,) as "thoroughly embracing the Democratic idea?"

A SOMEWHAT novel, but significant feature of the times, noted by the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, is the diminishing demand for fancy shoes. That paper says: "The demand is for plain, substantial shoes, such as are made for and will do good service. There is no money to pay for fancy stitching and embroidery, but utility is the aim—the most wear for the outlay." This is one of the results of the retrenchment rendered necessary by the panic of last year. "There is a soul of goodness in things evil."

THE National Board of Underwriters, embracing a large number of prominent insurance companies throughout the country, has ordered all the companies belonging to it to withdraw their agencies from Chicago, and to take no new risks after October 1. The Board asked that the municipal authorities of Chicago should adopt sufficient guards against fires in that city, and the city Councils having failed to come to time, the insurance companies have determined to take no further risks in a place so much exposed to the dangers of conflagration.

THE New York *Herald* says that they "want a Moses in New York." What for? MOSES is engaged, at present in managing the Democratic campaign in South Carolina, and cannot be spared. Besides, what do they want with MOSES, in New York, when they have MORRISSEY, and KELLEY, and TILDEN and TWEED? They can beat MOSES, any day, at any game he chooses. TWEED, it is true, is shut up in prison, but he took an active part, nevertheless, in running the late Democratic State Convention, and is always ready to help his Democratic friends, when wanted.

IT TURNS out that that Alabama "Republican," WILLIAM B. JONES, who recently, with a great flourish of trumpets, undertook to contradict the reports of outrages on Republicans in Marengo county, in that State, is running as an independent candidate for Probate Judge against the regular nominee of the Republicans, while his brother is the regular Democratic candidate for Congress against Hon. CHARLES HAYS. He is thus, as will be seen, a mere tool of the Democrats, and is working for their success. His statements concerning the *status* of affairs in that section are therefore to be received with a good many grains of allowance.

DOWN in Louisiana the very name "Northerner" would appear to be held in loathing and abhorrence. Money is nothing—blood is nothing. It is political opinion that makes men aristocrats or outcasts. The special New Orleans correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, for instance, cites the case of a gentleman from this State who, some time ago, went to the former city with his wife, and joined a Presbyterian church. He is a man of wealth, and more than ordinary culture, but he states that the moment the other members of that pious fellowship found out that he was from Pennsylvania, they refused to sit beside him at the communion table. How beautiful is Christian sympathy!

READERS of the COMMERCIAL have already been informed that a meeting of the creditors of the firm of JAY COOKE & Co. was to be held on the 6th of October, by order of Judge CADWALADER, of Philadelphia, on petition of EDWIN M. LEWIS, trustee of the estate, and the committee of creditors acting with him, for the purpose of declaring a dividend. A counter petition was presented in the United States Circuit Court, Judge MCKENNAN, on the 24th inst., praying an order interdicting the proposed meeting, on the ground that the said meeting would be expensive, would be productive of no results, that the order therefor was invalid, and that the estate can only be properly wound up by the trustee. Argument upon the order of Judge MCKENNAN will be heard on October 5th.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the organ of the repudiation swindlers, and PENDLETON'S mouthpiece, has issued a private circular which is being distributed among the Democrats of Ohio, notifying them that the apparent acquiescence of the party in the provisions of the law of March, 1869, which pledged the country to pay its bonds in gold, is only a game, and that they are to pay no attention to it. They are to vote to cheat the creditors of the Government just the same. The circular says: "Vote for your Congressional candidate and the Democratic State ticket upon the following *Enquirer* platform: The 5-20 bonds were made payable in greenbacks by the law which created them; therefore we pronounce the law of 1869, providing for their payment in gold, as a monstrous fraud." The attention of the *Post* is respectfully invited to this suggestive fact.

GEOGRAPHICAL advantages have of themselves no fecundity. In 1856 five great railways went into operation and delivered freight from the West at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Portland, the business transacted by them increasing so rapidly that last year they carried sixty-eight per cent. of all the Western breadstuffs to the seaboard. Ever since 1856, merchants of the former city have been talking vaguely about the great "geographical advantages" of Boston as a port of foreign export. It has, however, simply amounted to bosh, and at last the talkers would seem to have waked up to the importance of utilizing the terminal facilities of the city; hence a plan is being digested which comprehends the establishment of a new line of docks, warehouses and elevators on the main ship channel of the harbor, as well as the rendering of the entire railway system of New England tributary to that water front by means of a grand junction railway, at a cost of ten million dollars. There is no golden eggs in the belly of this plan.

IN THE election of 1872, the Republicans of New York and Pennsylvania elected their candidates for Governor, and both of them have proved the best Governors those States have ever had. DIX, in New York, and HARTRANFT, in Pennsylvania, have more than filled the measure of confidence given them, and both have earned grand reputations for honor, honesty and integrity. The financial affairs of both States have been economically and honestly managed, and each now finds itself, under Republican administration, in a sound, healthy and flourishing condition. The State debt of Pennsylvania is undergoing a steady reduction, and the Sinking fund of New York, which Governor DIX found had been robbed by his Democratic predecessors, of nearly all that it contained, has had its credit and its funds re-established, so that it now contains over $15,000,000 applicable to the reduction of the State debt. Such results as these show the wisdom and safety of Republican rule; and as New York will stand by DIX in maintaining her public credit, by re-electing him, Pennsylvania will also sustain Governor HARTRANFT by electing a State ticket in harmony with him.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

From recent cable dispatches it appears that the Government of the United States enters fully into the spirit which inspired and projected the International Postal Congress which met on the 15th of September at Berne. There was doubt on the subject for a time, and it was even uncertain whether or no the United States would take any part in the deliberations of the Congress. American representatives, however, duly took their places and they are said to be furnished with satisfactory powers. Probably, indeed, there was never any good reason to expect anything else. But France did at first stand aloof. In postal matters France until lately obstinately maintained very old fashioned notions and policy. To Frenchmen living in foreign parts their home postal department has been a bitter grievance as well as a reproach, and they are only now beginning to hope that more enlightened views are making way. While in other great countries of Christendom the postoffice has long been regarded as a powerful agency in trade and commerce, and as an instrument for the promotion of popular intelligence, and for extending the bonds of sympathy between sections and classes, in France it has been looked upon and administered chiefly as a source of revenue. To the invitation to participate in the Berne Congress, the Paris Government at first and for some time, made no reply, and its silence was explained by the remark of journals known to be inspired, that the finances of the country were not in such a condition as to justify a reduction of postage, which was understood to be one object of the Congress. This, as some may remember, was the great difficulty in the way of concluding a proposed postal treaty between France and the United States. Such a treaty has, however, been lately concluded, by which postage on letters to and from France has been lowered to about one-third of former rates. Possibly moved by its own precedent in this case, the French Government at last concluded to accept the invitation to send delegates to the Berne convention, and it is now represented there. The Congress consists of the representatives of eighteen or nineteen different States.

HERR STEPHAN, Director General of the Postal Department of the German empire, is said to be the originator of the Congress. Four years ago, it seems, it became clear to him that in order to render the department truly serviceable in promoting the interest of general intercourse and commerce, its reforms must be introduced in connection with simultaneous reforms in the postal departments of other countries. He therefore drew up a memoir on the subject of an international postal union, which memoir then became the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the Cabinet of Berlin and the various governments of Europe and America. Of this correspondence the Berne Congress is the result. The subject is one about which the representatives of different nations can confer without mutual jealousy or suspicion, and it will be strange if they cannot, by a comparison of views, agree upon some practical measures by which international intercourse through letters and papers shall be cheapened and facilitated.

EVEN the meekest of democrats or republicans must have felt shocked when reading on Saturday the statement of the cable, that the Carlists had attacked Andorra. The reason assigned for the outrage is that the authorities of Andorra had refused to surrender a quantity of arms seized in the transit across the frontier for the insurgents. Andorra is, except San Marino, the most ancient republic in the world, its independence dating from CHARLEMAGNE. In the time of LOUIS LE DEBONNAIRE, Felix Domini 805, recognized as a neutral country, it has been ever since respected as such by both France and Spain. It was reserved for the wretched Carlists to disregard this ancient prescription. No doubt the Andorrans felt that in seizing the arms brought within their territory and in refusing to surrender them, they were simply fulfilling their neutral duties. Happily, unless we mistake, France is under obligations to maintain the Andorrans in the enjoyment of their neutral position, and we shall presently hear that they have received satisfaction from somebody. Andorra is not an extensive country. It is in fact a valley on the southern slope of the Pyrenees between the French department of Arriege and the Spanish province of Lerida. The population numbers somewhere between 14,000 and 15,000. Among Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR'S many narratives of travel there is none more interesting than an account he gave, some years ago, of a visit he had paid to the little republic of Andorra. If we rightly remember, Mr. TAYLOR represented the people as good natured, peaceful, hospitable and, upon the whole, industrious. They are farmers and shepherds. So hostile to luxury are they, and so attached to the customs handed down to them through a thousand years, that they deliberately refuse to be as rich as they might easily be. Thus, their country abounds in mineral springs and their scenery is the most romantic in Europe, but the "authorities" will not permit bathing establishments to be erected lest the influx of fashionable foreigners should corrupt the people and change their ancestral habits and usages. And that is not the height of their philosophy; their mountains contain veins of pottern ore rich in silver, which the "authorities" refuse to have worked, for the same reason that they refuse to utilize their mineral springs. Their iron mines they work somewhat, exchanging the ore, together with wood, charcoal, wool and cheese for such necessaries of life as they need from France. They are a peculiar people. Their speech is Spanish variously diluted.

THE Utica *Herald* mentions as a significant feature of the New York Republican State Convention the large number of delegates who a year ago were known as Liberals. They were there not with a view of obtaining recognition on the ticket as a separate organization, but as Republicans, purely and simply. The fraudulent pretense upon which they were induced to secede from their old party relations in 1872 having been exploded they are back again; wiser, let us trust, if not better men.

Lumber in Pennsylvania.

The following is the report of G. W. Lentz, Esq., of Williamsport, of the Committee on Lumber Statistics, made to the Lumbermen's Convention, recently held in Saginaw. It is the result of careful inquiry and study, and shows the quantity of standing white pine, hemlock and hard wood timber, east and west of the Allegheny Mountains, in this State:

	Feet.
On Pine creek and its branches	300,000,000
On Young woman's creek	120,000,000
On Kettle creek and its branches	75,000,000
On Cook's run	15,000,000
On Hunt's run	75,000,000
On First forks of the Sinnemahoning and branches	30,000,000
On Bennett's branch of the Sinnemahoning and branches	50,000,000
On Anderson's creek and branches	150,000,000
On Susquehannah river and small branches	300,000,000
On Clearfield creek and branches	100,000,000
On Mosquito creek and branches	100,000,000
On Driftwood and branches of Sinnemahoning	50,000,000
On Mosquito creek, below Clearfield	225,000,000
On Kittoff run	60,000,000
On Baker and other runs	75,000,000
On Beech creek, etc	50,000,000
Other small streams additional	515,000,000
Total on streams west of Allegheny	2,000,000,000
Total on streams west of Allegheny	1,000,000,000
Making a sum total of standing white pine east and west of the Allegheny mountains	3,000,000,000
Total amount of hemlock in Pennsylvania	7,000,000,000
Total amount of hard wood in Pennsylvania, fit for sawlogs	4,000,000,000

Father Hyacinthe told the International Law Association, lately sitting at Geneva, that "there were three kinds of wars in prospect—civil, religious and international."

Tells its own story. In a Southern police court, the other day, a witness was asked, "Did you ever kill a man?" "No," was his reply; "but I killed a nigger, once."

THE WOOL INTEREST.

Meeting of Ohio State Wool Growers' Association—Protest Against the Pending Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

At a meeting held at Columbus during the State Fair, the first business presented was the following resolutions, offered by W. C. Deardoff, of Tuscarawas county:

Resolved, That the wool growers of Ohio, in view of the consequences to be apprehended from the proposed Reciprocity Treaty with the Dominion of Canada, affecting the wool-growing and other industrial interests of the United States, hereby enter their solemn protest against its ratification.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a surrender of any commercial privilege that we now enjoy, to Canada or any other power, as being alike prejudicial to all the industries of the land, and such surrender would prove ruinous to the combing wool industry, and materially prostrate the entire wool interest of the United States.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be requested to oppose any treaty with Canada that would in the least have a tendency to compromise the interest of the American farmer.

Resolved, That the foreign producers shall be obliged to contribute to the support of our Government as much as the domestic producer, before our markets shall be opened to them.

Messrs. J. C. Stevens, J. H. Klippart and others strongly advocated the adoption of the resolutions. The article on this subject published in the *Ohio Farmer* of September 5th, and also in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL of the 7th, was read to the meeting by the Secretary, and resolutions passed by the government of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, held in the city of New York, on the 25th of June, 1874, were read by J. C. Stevens, after which the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Hon. S. T. Humerickhouse was President, and Hon. J. H. Klippart, Secretary.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The American Berne: Chicago.

Counter-irritants—surly and impolite clerks.

The *Post*, apparently, has never heard of Ananias.

No more Madeira from Madeira. The vines are all dying.

The new El Dorado vanishes like the fabric of De Soto's dreams.

Philadelphia is already organizing a monster orchestra for the Centennial.

A concerted effort is being made in Ohio to revive the temperance crusade excitement.

The average prices of butter the world over are now at the highest point ever known.

Kellogg's majority for Governor of Louisiana, as reported in the *World* Almanac, is 18,861.

Chloride of lime and disinfecting fluid have advanced ten per cent. in Brooklyn, recently.

Shipments from New York are going forward South as well as West with increasing activity.

The New York *World* says a Democratic Congress will settle the Southern problem. In what way?

The latest journalistic rumor is that Tilton is going on the editorial staff of the Chicago *Tribune*.

Germany pays the salaries of all ministers in the kingdom—Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish alike.

Trade is still reviving; not with feverish and unhealthy bounds, but with a gradual and steady movement.

Going to Europe, steerage passage, now costs only about half as much as the fare by railroad from New York to Chicago.

Buffalo and Philadelphia are crying out about the filthy condition of their streets. It is a standing grievance with Pittsburgh.

John Roach, the great iron shipbuilder, has announced to his employees a reduction in wages of twelve and a half per cent.

Niagara county, New York, expects to ship 400,000 barrels of apples this season, and realize nearly a million dollars therefrom.

There is fighting talk between those brotherly organs of the harmonious Democracy, the New York *World* and Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

Toombs says he wishes his record was as good with his God as it is with his country. It probably is. His country has already damned him.

Seven days from New York to Buffalo, including stoppage, burning one ton of coal a day, is what the Baxter steam canal boats are doing.

Marked progress is being made in the construction and operation of three feet gauge railroads, both in this and some foreign countries.

Captain John Smith, who had a little difficulty with one Powhatan some two hundred and fifty years ago, is to be busted by a Virginia sculptor.

The new postal law makes it necessary for the Postoffice Department to furnish about four thousand postoffices of the country with new scales.

An eminent Parsee declares that the only hope of his race, numbering some eighty thousand in India, being saved from extinction is in Christianity.

New York pays nearly three and a half millions a year to maintain its police department and its proud pre-eminence as the most lawless city in the country.

A few days ago vast clouds of insects—a sort of winged ant, apparently—passed over St. Louis, and for a time filled the air so that people could scarcely breathe.

Ten or twelve benevolent organizations in Boston are so wretchedly conducted that of $68,000 collected for the poor by them in 1873 only $8,000 ever reached the needy.

The editor of the Albany *Argus* wrote "Defeat Dix," and the types had it "Elect Dix." All of which goes to show that the editor was wrong and the types were right.

Vessel masters and owners in Buffalo are talking about laying up for the season. By doing so on or before the 1st of October, they save about thirty per cent. of insurance.

There are now in Louisiana twenty-eight companies of regular troops. With the exception of one company at Baton Rouge, they are stationed in and about New Orleans.

A country contemporary quotes from Max Adeler's funny book, "Out of the Hurly-Burly," and the Intelligent Compositor credits the quotation to "Out of the Hurling Boy."

Bad management somewhere. Boston in one year contributes nearly $3,500,000 for the poor, or enough to board all the needy at the leading hotel the year around!

The sale of spurious Philadelphia diplomas in Europe appears to continue, a letter of inquiry as to their value, from Malaga, Spain, having been lately received in the former city.

The ridiculous order of ex-Secretary Richardson directing payment of five dollars in silver to each public creditor applying therefor, was quietly annulled by Secretary Bristow some time ago.

PERSONAL.

Elmer Washburn, of Chicago, ex-Chief of Police, will be appointed Chief of the Secret Service to-morrow.

An Italian nobleman known as the Marquis of Calengano, was recently put in jail for failing to pay his board at the Ocean House in Newport.

The historian Bancroft has bought ex-Senator Harlan's house at Washington, and gossip says will entertain extensively during the coming season.

Commodore Vanderbilt—now seventy-six years of age—will retire from active life, abandon the stock market, and resign his connection with railroad and other offices on the first of November.

Says the Cleveland *Herald*: "Mrs. Beecher Stowe is very indignant at the 'vile slander' against her brother. A good many people were very indignant at the 'vile slander' against the memory of Lord Byron which she, without any shadow of reasonable excuse, thrust upon the public a few years ago."

The family of Postmaster-General Jewell will sail from Liverpool for the United States about the first week in November, directly for Washington. The two daughters of the Postmaster General will be a special acquisition to cabinet society, as there is but one young lady in the families of the present cabinet ministers, the daughter of the Secretary of State.

A watch once carried by Roger Williams was exhibited at an entertainment at Providence last week, also a dress worn by Mrs. John Hopkins at the ball given at Providence in honor of Count Rochambeau, during the Revolutionary war, when Mrs. H. had the honor of opening the ball with Gen. Washington for a partner; and a dress worn at the court of Queen Anne.

Miss Mary Louisa Hurlburt belonged to the choir of her father's—Rev. Victor Hurlburt—church at Stone Ridge, New York. On a Sunday lately she sang with unusual clearness and precision the first hymn, and her soul went out in the last notes of it. She fell dead in the arms of her brother who was near. The bursting of a blood-vessel in her brain from over exertion caused her death.

FROM MARQUETTE, MICH.

Some Facts About Furnaces—Discovery of Magnetic Ore—Business Prospects Not Flattering—Shipments of Ore and Metal for the Season.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MARQUETTE, MICH., September 26, 1874.

No. 1 stack of the Bay Furnace at Onota, on Grand Island bay, blew out on Saturday for the winter. No. 2 stack is now working, after being banked up a few days for repairs.

The Bancroft Furnace, near the city, is out now for repairs. She will soon be blown in again and kept working all winter.

The furnace of the Marquette and Pacific Rolling Mill Company was blown in this week on anthracite and coke. She is working well now, but was at first troubled with explosions in her gas flues. The mill is also running on muck bar, and I understand, has orders enough for the winter.

The Carp Furnace is again blowing, producing about sixteen tons per day. She will undoubtedly run through the winter.

A discovery of magnetic ore at the Cameron mine is reported. It is on a cross vein, and four feet wide. The old openings show up well, and a shaft is down sixty feet in good slate ore.

Business prospects for the winter are poor. It is not likely that any of the mines will work a full force, except it be new properties being proved up, and there is every indication that the chances for the laboring man to earn more than a bare subsistence, will be slim. Business men are trimming sails for the storm.

MARQUETTE.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Thursday, September 24, 1874:

ORE.

Cleveland	75,389	New York	7,450
Lake Superior	22,979	Shenango	4,958
Champion	20,146	Rolling Mill	3,819
Washington	19,521	Edwards	1,034
Republic	94,352	Winthrop	3,201
Keystone	3,060	McCumber	4,350
Kloman	27,674		
Total			353,698

PIG IRON.

Mich. Iron Co	3,380	Grace Furnace	4,057
Morgan Furnace	6,013	Carp Furnace	1,858
Bancroft Furn'ce	2,280	Ishp'ng Peat Fur	450
Champ'n Furn'ce	408	Iron Cliffs Co	175
Total			19,501
Total ore and pig iron			373,199

SHIPPED PAST WEEK.

Iron ore	20,634	Pig iron	260
Total			20,394

ESCANABA.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from Escanaba up to and including September 24, 1874:

ORE.

Jackson	67,887	Teal Lake	2,909
New York	42,208	Rolling Mill	1,340
Cleveland	2,219	Salisbury	3,461
Lake Angeline	217,301	Foster	150
Barnum	28,825	P. & L.	1,393
Cascade	4,754	Home	2,137
Winthrop	1,220	Woodbridge	650
Saginaw	29,359	Excelsior	588
Total			209,809

PIG IRON.

Pioneer Furnace	2,920	Escanaba Fur.	3,613
Deer Lake Fur.	nace		560
	2,420	Cliffs	
Total			9,513
Total ore and pig iron			219,322

SHIPPED PAST WEEK.

Iron ore	6,055	Pig iron	100
Total			6,055

L'ANSE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse for this season, up to September 24:

Spurr Mountain	37,579	Michigamme	32,887
Total			70,466
Amount shipped past week			3,813

GRAND ISLAND.

The following are the shipments, in gross tons, from the Grand Island furnaces this season, up to September 24:

Bay Furnace	4,574	Munising Fur'ce	3,833
Total			8,407

THE DISTRICT.

The following table will show the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season of 1874, up to September 24, and shipments to a corresponding date last year:

IRON ORE.

From	1873	1874
Marquette	411,484	353,698
Escanaba	305,289	209,809
L'Anse	60,000	70,466
Total	806,263	633,973

PIG IRON.

From	1873	1874
Marquette	18,925	19,501
From Escanaba	6,092	6,055
From Grand Island	not rep't	8,407
Total	24,715	37,382

H. C. G.

The Duty of the People.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The campaign in Pennsylvania thus far has been dull and spiritless. But the apathy of the Republicans has at last aroused the opposition to activity, and in the last few days evidence has accumulated that they will endeavor to force our party into a defensive attitude. Realizing the situation and the danger, we have a few plain words to say to the voters of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. The time has been when we have believed that there was no necessity for the maintenance of strict party lines; when we have thought that the character of men, more than the policy of parties, should be the ruling influencing the judgment of the elector, and when it was the highest and most imperative duty of the citizen to enforce the lesson of pure government by rebuking the follies and corruptions of his own party. Such a period is not, however, the year of our Lord 1874. When our bowl was on the serpent's head, this course was not only safe, but wise. Now that we have warned the viper into life upon our own hearth, it behooves us to guard against his deadly sting. Parties, because they are as we may, are the only means in free governments of moulding the judgment of majorities and expressing the popular will, and when we come to choose between these agencies, the old and tried channel is the one we must trust.

It is one of the curiosities of American politics that the Democratic party has never changed its purpose from the day the slaveholders of the South seized its organization and made it a mere auxiliary to defend, protect, and enlarge the statute-power and divine prerogatives of the peculiar institution. From the nullification attempted by Calhoun and the declaration of war against Mexico, there has been but one object paramount in the policy of the party. In every Democratic convention from that which nominated Van Buren down to that which met when the national life hung in the balance, the power of the slaveholder was as potent as on the plantation it was brutal. The fiat of this great evil dominated its councils and directed its action. It has always been the anti-constitutional, the anti-law-abiding party of this country. When the majority of the people chose a man for their ruler who held that human bondage was the sum of evil, and even while it had a majority in Congress which could tie that ruler's hands, it rebelled against the Union, set the laws at defiance, and sought by the force of arms to perpetuate an institution repugnant to our national ideal, false to Christianity, and at variance with the spirit of modern civilization. It was beaten, crushed, but not as we fondly hoped, destroyed.

And now, nearly ten years after, it defiantly lifts its head again, outraging human rights and denying the truths we have written in letters of blood upon the statute books of the Republic. Spared by our clemency, and recuperated by our generosity, it raises its hands again to strike at all that the intelligent, moral, and Christian elements of the country hold sacred—the 'right of every man, no matter what his color or creed, to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It employs the old weapons, and invokes the old vengeance in the old manner. It no longer stops the dissemination of Northern newspapers through the mails, nor hangs abolitionists to the nearest tree. But it controls the telegraphic wires in all the South, and murders white and black Unionists by the score; robs against the will of the majority and constituted State authorities, and in Georgia refuses to recognize the Union flag, and threatens the lives of those who carry it.

And this is the party the Republican party be put upon the defensive! Not that it seeks to suppress these things, but rather that it has allowed them; that it has been seduced from its vigilance by mock loyalty, and persuaded from its duty by cunning falsehood. Its chief crime is that it has permitted murder and intimidation when it should have suppressed them.

And now for the cheap talk about the corruptions of the Republican party. Admitted that it is rotten to the core (and we never will, because it is the heart of this nation), and what have we to hope from the Democracy? When and where has that organization of intelligent bigots and ignorant thieves, that outcropping of slothful intellects and degraded slums, displayed a disposition to reform and a desire for purity? Shall we turn to New York and Tammany; to Pennsylvania, which it burdened with a debt and taxation that the Republican party has reduced and lightened; to the party in the National Congress before the war, when it refused committees of investigation? The truth is that there are good and bad men in all parties, but in no party that ever existed in this country has there been a more active spirit of self-examination, and a more honest desire for reform than in the Republican. It exposed the Credit Mobilier; it repealed the increase of salary law, and it defeated its own trusted leaders who were accused of attempting to gag the press.

But we have said enough. What we desire to enforce upon the conscience of the voters of Pennsylvania is, that it is as necessary to stand by their party now as it was six years ago. We would have preferred to make no partisan appeals, but the issue has been forced upon us. The ballot now must be directed as the bullet was. The malignant insubordination of the White Leagues must be crushed, and the arrogant pretensions of the Northern Democracy rebuked. Pennsylvania must return her original Republican majority, and elect an overwhelming preponderance of Republican Congressmen.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Sour Stomach.

If the food taken into the stomach is not digested it decomposes. In the latter case a pungent gas is developed which causes sour eructations, or else the stomach itself secretes an acid, which, rising upward at intervals, stings the gullet sharply. These extremely disagreeable sensations are attributable to impaired digestion. To get rid of them, or prevent their recurrence, it is only necessary to tone and regulate the gastric organs with HOSTETTER'S Bitters. It will not answer to postpone the great corrective with the idea that the unpleasant symptoms will disappear of themselves. So far from that being the case, they almost invariably culminate, if neglected, in chronic dyspepsia, with its concomitants of gnawing in the stomach, dizziness, perverted vision, headache and sleeplessness. It is true that all these disagreeables may be obviated by a course of the Bitters; but how much wiser to anticipate their arrival with one or two doses of that safe preventive of indigestion and strengthener of the alimentary organs.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Poliansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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Steel Spring covered with Hard Rubber—used in bathing. Lightest, safest, neatest, most effectual and best made. Steel supports drawn, so that a Hard Rubber Truss cures rupture, retaining the most difficult with comfort, safety and ease. The Steel being coated with hard rubber, enables the spring to be constructed much smaller, shaped to any bending positions to measure, will never rust, break, blister, chafe nor move from place; always clean and good as new. Persons having suffered the misery, danger and annoyance of sour, rusty, chafing badly adjusted old trusses, on application will find relief by having them as a comfort, blessing and relief. Sold at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
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W. W. MARTIN ..... President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON ..... Secretary.

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English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York, City. Classes for the fall will begin at 9 A. M. on October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 30th, when lockers will class them. NWF

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ESTD. 1858.
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Be sure to ask for
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1874.
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172 and 174
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In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.
Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.
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Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.

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N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 26, 1874.

The following is the telegraphic report of the condition of the banks of New York city to-day at noon:

Loans, decrease	$1,029,800
Specie, decrease	1,062,300
Legal tenders, increase	895,600
Deposits, decrease	370,000
Circulation, decrease	12,300
Reserve, decrease	41,900

—A case of some interest to the stockholders and officers of national banks, has lately been decided by the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county in this State. The plaintiffs were stockholders of the First National Bank of Pittston, and residents of a different school district. The authorities of Pittston assessed their shares of stock with taxes for borough and school purposes for the year 1873, and placed duplicates in the hands of the defendant, their receiver of taxes, who levied upon the shares of said bank stock, to enforce the collection of such taxes by sale. The plaintiffs being residents of the State and county, claimed that the taxation of their stock by the authorities of the borough in which the bank is located, but in which the plaintiffs did not reside, was without authority of law.

The question then arose where should the shares of the capital stock of a national bank belonging to persons resident in the same county, but not in the same town where the bank is located, be taxed?

The United States bank act of 3d June, 1864, and the explanatory act of 10th February, 1868, left it to the Legislature of each State to determine and direct the manner and place of taxing shares of national bank stock located within the State, subject to certain limitations as to the rate of assessment. The former act permitted them to be included in the valuation of the personal property of the stockholder, in the assessment of taxes imposed under State authority, at the place where the bank is located, and *not elsewhere*. The latter act, that of 1868, declares that the words in the act of 1864, "the place where the bank is located, and not elsewhere," shall be "held to mean the State within which the bank is located;" and further provides that the shares "owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located, and not elsewhere."

The Court goes on to state that there is a distinct, independent interest, right or property of the stockholder in the bank, as Congress has left subject to taxation by the State, that, although the capital stock of a national bank is not subject to State or local taxation, a tax on the shares is not a tax on the capital of the bank; that this interest of the stockholder is irrespective of and not dimished or affected by the amount of capital which the bank may have invested in non taxable bonds of the United States.

The Chief Justice remarks "that the interest which an owner of shares has in the stock of a corporation is personal; whithersoever he goes, it goes with him; and when he dies, his domicile governs its succession."

The law makes it the duty of the officers of the bank to keep a correct list of the names and *places of residence* of the shareholders for inspection: the residence of a shareholder would seem to be unnecessary if the shares were to be taxed where the bank is situated, without regard to the residence of the owner.

The Court then adds:

"Our conclusion, then, is, that the taxes complained of in the bill are unauthorized: that the shares of resident owners should be assessed for borough purposes, with school and building taxes, with poor taxes, in the town or district in which the owner resides. Such, we are informed, has been the manner in this county of taxing shares of bridge stock and of stock in ferries. In this way there is a fair distribution of the revenue raised through the several districts where the stockholders reside; by the other method, the whole amount is absorbed in the town where the bank or banks, if more than one, happened to be located."

Thus under the act of Congress the share of a national bank belonging to residents of another State are separated from the persons of their owners for purposes of taxation and are to be taxed at the place where the bank is located.

Should this latter portion of the decision prove to be the law it will set at rest the question raised by some of the Pittsburgh stock holders of the Central National Bank of Baltimore as to the right of that city to collect local taxes assessed against there shares of the stock of that bank.

—We are mailed to give this morning the correct statement of the condition of the affairs of the *Avalon Trust Company*, taken from the books of the bank. The books and papers of this unfortunate association have been in the hands of an expert, and the result of the constant labors of nearly a year are given below. From the almost inextricable entanglement, resulting from fraud, irregularity and mismanagement, something like order has been evolved. We may also state that these are the first correct and reliable figures which have been given to the public and that they present an exact condition of the affairs as they now stand.

LIABILITIES.

Due city of Pittsburgh	$281,631 02
Due county of Allegheny	155,500 00
Due individual depositors	470,290 00
	$1,016,421 10

ASSETS

Bills receivable	$167,021 60
Overdrafts	128,255 55
First mortgages	74,623 60
Cash on hands	70,000 00
	$439,370 95
Deficiency	577,044 15
	1,016,424 10

This statement doesnot include the $619,-000 first mortgage bonds given by the stockholders last March as security for the payment of the extended debt of the concern. Adding this amount to the above statement the assets will foot up $1,058,379 95, which leaves a surplus of assets over liabilities, as far as the depositors are concerned, of $41,955 85.

There is also due to depositors, who are stockholders, in addition to the amount above given, $133,576 50, which is not taken into consideration in the settlement between the bank and its depositors. When the partnership settlement is made between the stockholders, if that time is ever reached, the total liabilities to be adjusted will be, without interest, $1,150,000 60.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
September 26, 1874.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	109½	109⅝	109⅞	109⅛	109⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117⅞	.....	117⅞	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867	112	.....	112	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	112	.....	112	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	110⅝	.....	110⅝	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	117	.....	116⅞	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	116¼	.....	116⅜	.....	.....
10-40's	111	.....	111	.....	.....
10-40's, coupons	111	.....	111	.....	.....
Currency 6's	117½	.....	117½	.....	.....
New 5 per cents	113⅛	.....	113	.....	.....
Registered 5's	113⅝	.....	113⅝	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	79⅜	79⅝	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
Pacific Mail	39¼	40	40	40	40½
Adams Express	.....	107	.....	107½	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	.....	78	.....	78½	.....
American Express	.....	61	.....	61	.....
United States Express	.....	62	.....	60	.....
New York Central	.....	101	101	.....	101⅜
Erie	27	27⅛	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
Michigan Central	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Southern	78	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
Illinois Central	.....	97	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	.....	87	.....	87	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	.....	34¼	.....	34¼	34¼
do preferred	.....	56	.....	56	56¼
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul, common	34½	35	35	35	35¼
St. Paul, preferred	78	78	78	78	78
Ohio & Mississippi	.....	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
Fort Wayne	.....	97	97	97	97
Chicago and Alton	.....	97½	.....	97½	.....
Reading, R. & Erie	.....	37⅞	.....	37⅞	.....
Harlem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson R. & R. 1st	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
C. C. & I. C	.....	77	.....	.....	.....
Money	7	7	7	7	7
Treasury old	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do new	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5's Central, April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do July	.....	97	.....	.....	.....
Internal 6's	.....	94	.....	.....	.....

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—Bacon dull and lower at 16@16¼c. Lard easy; tierce kept key 16½c. Others unchanged. Cotton—demand fair; sales 1,700 bales; prices unchanged. Receipts 1,152 bales. Exports, coastwise, 6,425 bales; Great Britain 7,200. Stock 17,998 bales; inactive evening 12,000.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 26, 1874.

The general aspect of business to-day was fair in nearly all departments, except the trade in grain which was quite dull, as may may be seen from the fact that during two days at the close of the week, only one car of grain was received at the elevator. The prices of oats were somewhat easier to-day, while corn seemed firmly held at former prices. In other departments there was not much alteration to report.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, since our last:

	Sept. 24.	Sept. 12.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.
Flour, bbls	2,487	3,978	9,066	6,088
Apples, bbls	300	241	332	224
Cheese, lbs	1,020	345	300	465
Corn, sks	3,320	1,745	1,320	1,901
Wheat, sks	4,500	1,596	1,904	2,978
Barley, sks	472	680	1,020	.....
Rye, sks	882	170	170	170
Oats, sks	22,570	12,240	14,712	8,262
Butter, pkgs	225	152	189	166
Bacon, lbs	7,501	564	3,000	3,977
Bacon, pcs	146	94	300	537
Potatoes, bbls	4,222	9,880	21,257	10,938
Onions, bbls	330	177	259	240
Hay, bales	1,721	2,970	2,340	2,628
Peaches, crates	1,064	1,674	3,116	915

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market was rather quiet to-day with a shade lower prices in oats. Wheat is quiet at former quotations, as follows: Choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 30@1 32; red Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio do at $1 27@1 30; white and Pennsylvania red winter at $1 per bush. Corn is steady but buyers are holding off. We quote shelled at 56@56½c per bush mixed; 57@58c for low mixed; car nominal at 59@60c. Oats are a shade easier; we quote 62@63c for white; 60@61c for mixed. Rye is scarce at 95c@$1 00. Barley steady at about $1 15 per bushel. The receipts of grain have fallen off very heavily as will be seen from the following comparative table for the past four weeks.

Week ending—

	Sept. 5.	Sept. 12.	Sept 19.	Sept. 26.
Wheat, bushels	11,475	10,500	4,760	7,446
Corn, bushels	4,200	4,362	3,825	4,752
Barley, bushels	467	855	1,700	2,650
Rye, bushels	425	425	425	425
Oats, bushels	81,295	57,417	33,025	20,505
Total	103,365	74,329	43,735	35,677

FLOUR—Receipts are decreased, being 6088 bbls, against 9,066 bbls for the previous week. We quote as follows: $4 Louis @ $5 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 50; choice Wisconsin $6 75; red winter do $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 25@7 50; corn meal $3 25@3 50; buckwheat $5 00@6 00 per bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $6 50 @ 7 00 bbl; No. 2 do $5 50@6 00; No. 1 red wheat flour $6 00 in sacks 50c off @ bbl.

Receipts continue large, being 3,088 bales for the week. Prices are weak. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $13 00@14 00 on track or wharf; No. 2 do $12 00@13 00; inferior $7 00@8 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Sales of No. 1 mixed at high as $20 00; No. 2 $15 00@16 00; second growth clover hay $16 00@18 00; inferior $9 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 70@82½c per cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 30 $ cwt; middlings at $1 50 @1 60 $ cwt; chopped feed at $1 50@1 60 $ cwt; oil meal at $1 90@2 00 $ cwt.

MALT—We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 85; Western do do $1 60@1 70.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—We quote at $1 75@2 00 per bbl for choice; $1 50@1 60 for common. The market is steady. Receipts for the week, 224 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 7½@8c $ gallon.

BUTTER—Prices continue firm, with a high supply of choice in the market. We quote choice roll butter at 32@33c $ lb; choice packed, 28@32c; medium 30@31c; poor to common grades rule from 15@25c. Receipts for this week 166 packages.

BEANS—The market is easy. Prime white beans are quoted at $2 30@2 40; medium $2 25@2 40; fair to good $2 20@2 30.

BAGGING—We quote prime yellow 22@25c, dull. Hemp—Manila, 22@25c; Jute, 16@18c.

CHEESE—The market is buoyant. We quote at 12½@13c for Ohio factory; 12@12½c for Western Reserve dairy; 13@14c for New York. Sales were received this week.

CIDER AND VINEGAR—Quoted at $1 00 $ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Eastern are quoted at $11 00 $ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7@8c $ lb; dried huckleberries 12c $ lb.

FEATHERS—As quoted at above prices. Market is firm. We quote choice No. 1, $ lb, 45@47c; choice No. 2, $ lb, 38@40c; mixed, as to quality, 30@35c.

HIDES—We quote at 4½@5c $ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c $ lb; buckwheat blossom 30c $ lb.

HOPS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 $ box for domestic.

PEARS—Are quoted at $3 50@4 00 $ box for domestic.

POTATOES—The market is not materially changed. Receipts are diminishing, being 10,938 bushels for the week. We quote at 40@50c per bushel in car lots on track; 55@60c from store in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 50c $ pair; old, 60c per pair.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 $ bushel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is steady. We quote round lots at $3 00@3 05 $ bush; in a jobbing way, at $3 25@3 30. Clover seed is more inquired about at $6 00 $ bush; clover seed rather quiet at $6 00@7 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in good supply and prices are easy. We quote Jerseys at $4 00@4 50 $ bbl; Baltimores at $3 00@3 50.

GROCERIES.

The market was active with prices steady as follows:

Green Coffees. $ lb. Imperial.....50c@ 1 00
Fancy.....31½c Japan.....35c@ 1 00
Choice.....29½c Oolong.....26c@ 80c
Prime.....28 Gunpowder.....30c
Good.....29 c Souchong.....25c@ 85c
Java.....33 c *Molasses.* $ gall.
Roasted Coffees. Strictly choice NO
Rio, in papers.....25 c Good.....80
Rio, in bulk.....24c Prime.....85
Java.....37 c Demerara.....55@70c
Sugars. *Syrups.*
Standard A.....11¾c Ex. white drips.....75c
Standard B.....11¼c Sugar drips.....65c
Prime yellow C.....11c Lower grades.....50@55c
Standard hards.....11¾c *Rice.* $ lb
Franklin extra C.....10½c Choice Carolina.....8@9c
American extra C.....10c Patna.....8@9c
Atlantic C.....9½c Rangoon.....7@8c
Columbia C.....9½c *Raisins.*
Pacific Rios.....9½c Layers, $ box.....$3 40
Teas. Valentia, $ lb.....12@13c
Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 Currants.....6@7c
Gunpowder.....50c@1 25 Prunes.....10@15c

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts are increasing, being 3,977 pounds and 537 pieces for the past week. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, $ lb, 14@16c; shoulders, canvassed, 9½ 12c; breakfast bacon, clear 16@17c; dried beef, canvassed, 16@16½c; beef tongues, $ doz, $1 75@2 00; pickled hams, 11½c; rib sides, do, 10c; clear rib sides, 10½c; pickled shoulders, do, 7½c; mess pork, $ bbl, $25 00@26 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tcs, $ lb, 10c; 10 bbls do, 10½c; buckets, do, 11c; 5-lb cuddies, do, 11½c; in 3-lb cuddies, do, 12c; in 2-lb pails, do, 13c; in 5-lb pails, do, 12½c; 10-lb do, 12c; short shorts $1 25@1 30 $ cwt; middlings $1 50 @1 60 $ cwt; chopped feed at $1 50@1 60 $ cwt; oil meal at $1 90@2 00 $ cwt.

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MISCELLANEOUS

ALES—X $6 00 $ bbl; XX $10 00 $ bbl; India ale $11 00 $ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@26 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 63 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 $ doz; Robert Younger's scotch ale, $2 75@3 00 $ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by P. Burke, $2 75@3 00 $ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale $1 75 $ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is firm. We quote alcohol at $2 50@2 75 $ gallon. Highwines firm and higher at $1 06@1 08 $ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, 4@4½c; for high test; common 3@3½c; black lead 5c; arsenic 2½@3c; potash per pound. The market is very quiet and the trade is almost exclusively confined to soda ashes; transactions on other ashes being so limited as to make quotations nominal.

BRIMSTONE—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 $ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@ 3 25; choice $3 00@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brimstone $4 00@4 25; whiting $1 30@1 50 $ 100 lbs.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: 1 $ cases 50 $ doz; 2 $ cases $1 00; 3 $ cases $5 50; 5 $ cases $20 00; 10 $ boxes 90c $ $ lb. Market steady and demand good.

CANDLES—Agnew & Brown quotes 10c; Eagle 10½c; Idaho 10c; Duquesne 9½c; Magnolia 9½c; Penn Mill A No. 1, 11 stricktly 10½c; Omnitook 9½c; Pittsburgh family 9½c; Jumbo, B line 9c; Penn Mill 2-lbs lumps 33c; do 2% 40c; do 5-lbs lumps 32c; white and city made, also colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c. The market is active.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 2 25 $ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 $ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 00@7 50 for best quality; second quality $ 7 or @7 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11c; Graham crackers 9½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 9c; sugar crackers 9½@10c; butter crackers 9c; water crackers 9 $ lb.

DYERS—Balm paper, 8@9c $ lb as to quality; manilla 7@12c; half wax papers 6@12c; bag manilla 6@7c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag manilla 6@7c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag manilla 6@7c; hardware

CITY MATTERS.

Illegal Liquor Selling.

On Saturday Barney Weyman, the keeper of a saloon on Ohio street, near East street, Allegheny, was before Mayor Fleming, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, and selling liquor to minors. He gave bail for court.

Lost Boy.

Yesterday afternoon a little boy, apparently about four years old, was picked up wandering about in the rain in Allegheny, and was taken to the lockup. He said his name was Jimmy O'Brien, but could not tell where he lived. He was very nicely dressed in a black cloth suit. He was comfortably sleeping in the Captain's office last evening, no one having appeared to claim him.

Fire Alarms.

About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon an alarm of fire was given from box 42. The fire was the falling down of the smoke stack attached to the machine shop of Messrs J. & J. B. Milholland, No. 68 Old (Pennsylvania) avenue. The services of the engines were not needed.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning the burning of some in a chimney on Stafford's alley, on the Seventh, caused considerable alarm but there was no cause to call out the department.

Visit to the South Side.

Through the kindness of W. D. West, Esq., member of Common Council from the Twenty-fourth ward, several newspaper men were handsomely entertained in Ormsby on Saturday. Among the objects of interest visited there was the ball of Mr. Robert Young, where a new and improved saw is in use in lieu of the old style circular and mulay saw. This new patent is called the Sandusky, and its merit is the saving of time and material. An extended notice of the invention will be given in the Commercial hereafter.

The West End Steam Fire Company.

A South Side paper calls attention to the great need of a steam fire engine at the western end of that portion of the city, and asks when it will be supplied. We can say that the Board of Fire Commissioners have contracted for a building in the Thirty-sixth ward, and the contractors, Messrs. Murphy & Co., are required to have it completed by the 1st of December next, under a forfeit of $30 for each week delayed beyond that time. The Commissioners have already provided an engine to place there as soon as the building is finished.

Eleventh Ward School Accounts.

The statement of the Eleventh Ward (Moorhead district) School Board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, has been printed in sheet form. It shows the receipts from taxes and interest on balances in hands of Treasurer to be $5,756 14. The expenditures were, for running expenses, permanent improvements and street opening (temporary), $4,690 41; while interest on coupons of bonds for erection of building to the amount of $1,230 66 leaving balance in hands of Treasurer, $4,925 73. The statement is clear and explicit and should, for the public benefit, be published in the newspapers.

Cardinal Richelieu.

On Wednesday evening Bahrer's great play of "Richelieu" will be performed at the Fifth Avenue Theater, under the auspices of the Young Men's Catholic Association for the benefit of the Public Catholic Library. Prominent members of the society are cast in the piece, and extensive arrangements are being made to bring it out in good style. As an amateur performance it will certainly be excellent, and that it will draw a very large audience aside from the object for which it is given, there can be no doubt. The well known Dr. George H. Keyser will enact "Richelieu."

Seriously Hurt.

On Saturday evening a man, name unknown, was passing along Beaver avenue, Allegheny, with a wagon load of potatoes. He stopped in at a store, while his horse and wagon passed on. Coming out of the store he ran after his horse, which was commencing to trot. He caught the animal by the bridle, but in doing so slipped and fell, and the horse stepped on his head. The man was unable to get out of the way in time to avoid the loaded wagon, and the wheels passed over his breast. The man was found to be seriously, though it is thought not dangerously, hurt. The horse ran, but was caught within a couple of squares.

A Whipped Scholar.

On Saturday afternoon a teacher in the Third ward public school of Allegheny, was before Mayor Fleming, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by the mother of one of the scholars. The child at the time of the difficulty, a boy of about twelve years, had been whipped by the teacher, as the mother claimed, with undue severity. The teacher on the other hand, while admitting that she administered a whipping to the boy, maintained that the punishment was not severe. At the conclusion of the hearing, the prosecutrix declining to withdraw the charge, the defendant was held for court.

The Champion Biter.

Yesterday afternoon at about one o'clock, two men, named James Sullivan and Thomas Gibbons, got into a fight in front of McIntyre's tavern, corner of Jackson street and Irwin avenue, Allegheny. The fight lasted a considerable time, and was desperate while it lasted. Sullivan got the worst of it, and was in a fair way to suffer still more severely, when his brother interfered and stopped the fight. Sullivan was badly used up. His thumb was partially bitten off, his arm was badly bitten, one of his ears was chewed up, his forehead had been bitten into, and his antagonist had even bitten the top of his head. There were no arrests.

Pittsburgher Killed Near Conemaugh.

A fatal accident occurred on Saturday morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Conemaugh resulting in the death of a resident of East Liberty, this city, named Samuel Betts. Deceased is a bridge carpenter and had been employed near the place named. While walking over the track carrying a bucket of water, a train struck him and killed him almost instantly although he was not run over. Mr. W. H. Devore the undertaker, being telegraphed to sent out a coffin, and the remains were brought to this city yesterday. They were taken to the residence of his father-in-law No. 76 Leslie street Allegheny. Deceased was twenty-nine years of age and had been married but seven months. He resided, as stated, in East Liberty.

Unjust Discriminations.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I respectfully call the attention of Mayor Blackmore to the great partiality shown by the active, spruce little officer, who so energetically cries "move on," to those who linger in front of windows on Fifth avenue. I happened to be on that thoroughfare one evening last week, and having halted to view some of the objects of interest in a window, was very politely told to "move on" by the little fellow. As he extended the same brief invitation to all who were standing around, I thought he was very attentive to his orders, and made up my mind that I would ask the Mayor elect to retain him in his present position. I followed him up street, somewhat amused at the persistence with which he labored to remove all who were obstructing the sidewalk. When moving on Diamond street I was surprised to see him pass a little chap, dressed in a jockey suit, who was standing on two square stones, with one arm extended, and was occupying more room than three large-sized men would require.

Now the question with me is simply this: has that man who stands there for the purpose of reminding the thirsty disciples of Bacchus that a fountain is close by, any more right on the sidewalk than you and others who are marching on? Did the officer think he was only when he permitted him to remain? I hope Mayor Blackmore will investigate the matter, now that everything is being wiped up. J.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The most important dramatic event of the season, to date, occurs this evening at the Opera House. "Chanfrau" is to receive its first representation in this country at the hands of Mr. Edwin Adams and the versatile stock company. We know that the management has spared no pains or expense to put the piece properly on the stage, and we believe the artists engaged to be capable of truthfully interpreting it; therefore we call special attention to the notable event, and advise a generous attendance of orientated theater-goers, in order that the effort to introduce a really fine and noted drama may be duly appreciated. Much will be required of the members of the company, but we believe they will acquit themselves creditably. As before announced, the scenery, costumes, &c., used on this occasion are new and expressly adapted to the rendition of this semi-historical play. We bespeak a liberal patronage and kindly criticism for "Chancarty."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

A strong combination is billed for Trimble's Varieties, this week. Those who attend can, therefore, rely upon getting the full worth of their money, and more too. The usual matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

Barnum's Great Hippodrome.

The great amusement event of the season and of the age is the coming of P. T. Barnum's great Roman Hippodrome, the largest, most novel and most pleasing entertainment of the age. As already announced, the first performance will be given at Union Park, Allegheny City, this afternoon and evening. To give our readers an idea of the magnitude of this colossal show, we reproduce the following from the Baltimore *American:*

Unlike circuses and ordinary shows, the Hippodrome is patronized by the best people of the city. They see nothing wrong, nothing mean, nothing vulgar about its grand displays, its intense rivalries, its thrilling exhibitions of animal nature, and probably a large majority of the patrons of art and business men of this and other cities have gone to the great shows and have lauded it as the grandest in the world. The music by the band is alone worth the cost of admission. The band is composed of first class musicians, who belonged to the New York Opera House. They are led by Prof. Franz Bartzman, and their performances are of the very highest order of merit. In fact, there is no department of the Hippodrome that is not worth alone the whole cost of admission. The chariot races will be the next exciting feature, the exciting jockey races, the hurdle races, the leaping races, elephant races, camel races, carnival races, and a dozen other sorts of races, are each vastly more exciting than the races that jockey clubs get up, and are free from any objectionable feature.

Of ten thousand people who go to see the Hippodrome, not one will regret to say that, considering the pleasure, the excitement, the startling pageant, the grand music, and above the rush of one thrilling act or funny display after another, without a moment's interruption, this is not only a big show, but for the amount of pleasure, the cheapest show in the world. All that is promised on the bills is fulfilled to the letter; but the bills can't tell the delight of the thousands of children, with incidental flowery descriptions and suggestions of immoral suggestions. No clown and ringmaster indulge in coarse jokes, and illustrate theorish manners. A lot of pretty girls and boys children can fail to be glad when he sees how very large they are, and when they laugh with all their souls at the genial appearance of the ringmaster. Who thinks about the arenas in their carriage, or cash fairness around on their ponies? What parent would not himself be amused at the half human ways of the curious little jockeys?

It will interest those who propose to see the great show to know that they can purchase tickets before going to the ground, and thus avoid the crowd at the ticket office there.

An office will be opened in some central theatre in the city, of which notice will be given to-day.

Theodore Thomas' Concerts.

Theodore Thomas' grand orchestra will give two performances at Library Hall on the 10th and 12th of October. Mr. Thomas has recently reorganized his orchestra, and it is now stronger than ever. These concerts promise to be the musical features of the season, and crowded houses may be expected.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY,

RECEIVER BAILEY'S REPORT.

HOW HIS ACCOUNTS STAND.

List of Creditors and Stockholders, &c.

John H. Bailey, Esq., Receiver in the case of McGowan vs. Dickson *et al.*, made his report to the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday morning, which was approved *nisi*, subject to exceptions taken. The creditors, with their amounts, are given as far as ascertained, but the list, not being presumed to be complete, does not give the total liabilities. The total liabilities, however, thus far ascertained, are about $1,130,000, of which $140,000 are deposits of stockholders. Below is the statement:

McGOWAN vs. Dickson *et al.*, doing business under the name of the Nation (or National) Trust Company.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Common Pleas, &c.:

The undersigned Receiver, duly appointed by your honorable Court, in this suit, "to collect, take charge of, safely keep and receive, all and singular, the goods, chattels, assets and effects" of said Company, defendants, would respectfully report:

Though the order by which I was appointed fixed no time when I should present my accounts, and the proceedings in this suit are possibly not in position to permit a definite solution, yet as considerable sums have come into my hands, I have thought it best to report the same to Court, that such order may be made in relation thereto as your Honors may seem meet for the interests of the parties to the suit and of the creditors of the company. I have immediately upon being notified of my appointment, called in all the assets required, and have the same approved, as prescribed, by this Court, and at once took possession of the banking house of the company. Mr. Hartner was placed a night watchman in charge of the same.

So far, I have reason to believe that I obtained possession of all the books of the company, and of such of the bills, receivable and other effects as were to be secured at the date of my appointment. Under the circumstances of the case, I considered it to be my duty not to accept the books of the company without scrutiny, as accurately exhibiting the state of the accounts therein, but to make as thorough an examination of each as I could, and there-fore notified the respective depositors and others, who seemed to have claims against the company, to furnish me their pass books and other evidences they possessed of their several demands. I employed gentlemen who were thoroughly versed in the ordinary accountants in banking matters, to assist me in these entries, and I esteem myself fortunate in being able to obtain such capable assistants. I also solicited information of to the affairs of the company from the late cashier and directors, and from all others who were supposed to possess any knowledge that might be useful.

I have had the accounts of all depositors and others as thoroughly examined as his been practicable, and believe that the statement annexed showing the accounts as they appear upon the books will be found to be accurate.

As I felt assured from intrinsic evidence in the entries upon the books, and from declarations of the persons interested, that omissions existed in certain accounts, the evidence of which rested mainly upon facts which did not appear on the books of the company, I sought and obtained of your honorable Court to refer to competent persons such matters in controversy as I have covered this power with great caution, and only in cases where I was thoroughly satisfied, outside of the evidence of the interested parties, that their allegations were true. Of course I was thus cautious, not because I distrusted the testimony of the parties, but for the reason that I thought it safest and best that questions of fact that might be fairly open to interest should be determined by some other mode. My right to adjust the accounts of the depositors and to settle their pass books has been questioned, as being beyond the scope of my powers as a receiver.

It is quite fine that a receiver in this State is not clothed with the powers of an assignee in bankruptcy. As our Supreme Court his held, in Yeager vs. Wallace 8 Wright, 294, "the appointment of a receiver does not transfer to him the legal rights of the parties, or any of their choses in possession or in action."

He has always been regarded, not as having the legal right, but as a mere conduit to aid in take charge of the property during a pending litigation." It may even be said that with us a receiver possesses no powers, except those specially conferred by the Court of Equity which appoints him, and that he should perform no acts, out those of a mere custodian without express orders of the Court.

In the case in hand, as it has been made my duty to collect and receive, it has seemed to me that it was not the mere books containing accounts, that I was to receive, but the money, if any, due to the company, as shown by the accounts. In order therefore to ascertain what I was empowered to *collect* and *receive*, it was my plain duty, necessary to scrutinize the accounts and to ascertain what were the balances, and on which side they stood. I have therefore, felt no difficulty in assuming to adjust the accounts, as I have sought to do. I trust I will be seen that I have duly enjoined was tedious and laborious. I have not tried to do this quickly, but rather to be deliberate and circumspect—that awaiting possible developments than by hasty to long, any light that might be shed upon the transaction of the company.

A schedule is here annexed, showing the sums of money received and the persons by whom they were paid. These sums were paid upon claimed made upon the parties, and not the result of litigation. The same schedule shows the expenses incurred by the receiver, amounting to $685 41.

The gross amount received is $73,644 50.

[The receipts are here made reference to another schedule, as showing the several creditors of the Company as fully as the same have been ascertained. He then recites the depositors who are also stockholders of the Company.]

UNCOLLECTED ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

I make the following estimates of the uncollected assets of the Company, subject, of course, to correction in the future:

Bills receivable	$157,021 49
Loans	12,225 53
Mortgages—Tenth ward bank	$14,133
Frank Ardary	60,000 74,133 00
	$243,379 95

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Receiver, &c.

CREDITORS NOT STOCKHOLDERS.

Following is a list of creditors (not stockholders) whose claims amount to $1,000 and over:

J. & S. Andrews	6,000 00	T. Carrol	1,200 00
Mary Ann	1,000 00	T. Creighton	1,000 00
Dickson & Co.	2,353 61	T. D. Carothers	1,000 00
Alexander Wilson	1,220 35	Thos. Bakewell	1,000 00
John T. Beck	1,970 24	J. L. Donaldson	1,043 49
J. J. Bostock	1,000 00	Thos. Bakewell, jr.	1,000 00
Phillip Bixman	3,209 88	Dickson, Mac Murdy & Co.	3,411 84
Simeon Bixler	1,455 76	Louis J. Delatz	2,000 00
Robert Bigham	1,741 22	Enterprise Ins. Co.	3,200 12
Blair Iron and Steel Co.	1,500 41	Mary J. Ellis	2,621 86
Thos. Bentley	1,000 00	Foster & Stevens	1,000 00
Jacob Bugg	1,702 46	Joseph Fleming	1,731 38
Edith Barker	1,000 00	Fidelity Title & Trust Co.	3,204 19
W. Charlton	3,149 22	First National Bank, Kittanning	1,000 00
Jas. Cromlish	2,206 86	Bank, Kittanning	1,538 62
Consolidated Gas Co.	1,221 81	Fleming, Negley & Co.	1,700 00
Gallagher & Mc Clurg, in trust for N. Ellis	6,375 18	John Heckman	1,430 00
Gallagher & Mc Clurg, for		James Hartley	1,000 00
W. B. Henry	1,100 00		
Margaret Help	2,000 00		
Wm. Jenness	1,000 00		
Nelson	2,000 00	John Kennan	1,050 66
D. M. Gallagher	1,214 09	Thomas Kelly	1,000 00
John Golden	1,100 00	Wm. Kyle	1,000 00
Geyer & Morgan	1,248 88	Samuel Kilgore	1,000 00
H. Hammond	2,000 00	County Treasurer	15,927 64
Thos. Henderson	1,200 00	Richd. Knowlson	1,000 00
John Hamilton, jr.	1,300 00	Richd. Knowlson	1,000 00
Mrs. Hunter	1,000 00	John H. Kerr	2,507 82
Sands, E. Heron	1,075 90	Matt. Lawrence	1,124 50
Andrew Hunker	1,241 00	Jas. Lynch	1,000 00
David Hinds	1,248 68	H. C. Jamison	1,347 26
W. G. Hammond	10,471 82	Assignment to J. Hay	1,175 03
H. D. Hall	1,000 00	Jas. Hay	1,000 00
H. D. Seitz	1,697 01	H. F. Lynch	1,376 12
Maryd. Hamilton	2,000 00	Jos. Horne	1,000 00
Larry & Schmidt	3,097 00	A. McEnery	1,000 00
James Mansfield	1,000 00	Mrs. Mary Mellon	1,000 00
H. Michael	2,146 69	J. H. McKeely, Sheriff	1,767 20
Sarah Mellon	2,000 00	Allen McKee	1,100 00
F. Byrnes	1,000 00	Wm. McCleave	1,000 00
W. S. Haven	1,020 70	Samuel McCullough	1,000 00
W. G. Moore	1,100 21	Carlton	1,100 00
Samuel Moore	1,450 34	A. McDonald	1,000 00
Michal Mc Cann	1,075 00	Mc Cullough, Torr & Co.	1,476 62
Geo. K. Miles	1,202 98	Jos. & Co.	1,000 00
Nancy Mason	1,000 00	Mc Kelvey & Co.	1,000 00
Margt. Marshall	1,040 00	Jane and Nancy	1,000 00
Jas. Mc Millen	1,000 00	Jas. Mc Millen	1,000 00
Mrs. M. J. Mc Kee	1,800 00	R. H. McKallip	1,800 00
Mrs. Mc Kee		Jas. McCready	1,000 00
Mrs. Miller	1,200 62	Mary Neshann	1,200 62
Mary McFarland	1,531 60	J. O'Brien	1,000 00
John McCarty	1,700 00	Hendrick Packer	1,000 00
Jane Patterson	1,120 78	Van Buren	1,122 16
Rev. E. Phelan	1,158 96	Vangordon & Sibles	1,802 64
Paul, Jr. & Co.	2,422 81	M. C. White	1,500 00
Paul, Sr. & Co.		Wm. Wiggins	1,375 50
P. D. Phillips		Wm. Wiggins, jr.	
Treasurer	1,000 00	Sidney Wilson	1,200 00
D. Rahlson	1,000 00	Wm. Wilson	1,000 00
Marker Rush	1,577 89	Wm. Watson	1,000 00
Andrew Rippey	1,000 00	Wm. Watson, jr.	1,000 00
Mary Jane Reed	1,000 00	Mrs. M. Wenzel	1,000 00
S. M. Robinson	2,000 00	John Wagner	2,000 00
M. Shaw	1,000 00	Wm. Wagner	1,000 00
Wm. Schmidt	1,350 00	Anna M. Zeigler	1,387 90
James Shearer	1,000 00	Joseph Zeigler	1,154 74
Jas. Shearer, jr.	2,256 40	Orr & Sarah	
D. & Jas. Taylor	1,466 22	Orr and Sarah, City of Pittsburgh	17,249 99
Mrs. M. J. Taylor	1,000 00	Wm. Sample, as adjusted	3,381 62
John Thompson	4,624 50		
Valentine & Co.	2,000 00		

DEPOSITS OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Richard Allen	$ 3,174 66	Rev. E. F. Gar	3,105 76
Conrad Baker	1,000 00	Jas. Gamble	
W. B. Brickell	4,622 36	John Gimmer	2,052 71
J. Z. Brickell	7,746	Thomas Harris	81,823 80
John Bauss	1,000 00	Thomas Harris, jr.	80
Chas. Crawford	1,491 87	Joseph Iwilling	23,614
Jr.		Wm. Ihm	2,000 00
Edith Barker	3,256 62	Ketenbaug & Johnston	17,259
T. C. Dickson	21 14	Morreland & Co.	759 74
L. Ehrlich	1,000 00	Mitchell & Co.	1,000 00
Jas. French	19 25	Miller & Co.	1,000 00
Jos. Fleming	3,731 23	Mayer & Co.	1,000 00
Mrs. M. Fried	13,778 87	H. McKelvey	110 20
W. H. Gallagher	1,000 00	Mc Cullough & Co.	1,000 00
W. H. McCleary	25 00	James M. Taylor	1,395 76
W. B. Negley	1,003 27	James Taylor	1,000 00
John Miller	400 00	Van Buren	221 45
Jos. Mc Donald	1,945 21	David Veltz	1,000 00
H. Mc Cahan	500 00	Wettingel	80 57
Geo. Remley	2,253 90	C. Ziegler	1,000 00
Mrs. Rebecca	45	Ziegler	21 19
Mrs. M. Schwartz	184 25	J. H. Ziegler	1,000 00
J. M. Taylor	2,267 50	Mc Clelland	1,122 26
A. Todd	286 85	F. Lindebike	1,000 00

Accounts have been presented for payment, amounting to $818 41, none of which appear on the books of the company.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Saturday.

The following deeds have been placed for record with County Recorder Richards, since our last report:

Annie Clarke to Jacob Doerr, August 17, 1874; lot in Lower Saint Clair township $250

D. Thomson to L. H. Schmidt, January 16, 1874; lot No. 11 Wylie avenue, Western Addition, 21x100 feet 4,200

W. A. Richardson et al. to Joseph Wagner, July 30, 1874; lot on Wylie avenue, Eleventh ward, city 2,500

Mary Ann Dickson to George Dickson, September 25, 1874; lot on Carlin street, Seventeenth ward, city 1,000

Jacob C. Ferron to George McFerron, August 24, 1874; lot on Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny 3,500

Charles Aeswels to Jacob Stein, September 25, 1874; lot in Lower Saint Clair township 1,000

Jacob Stein to Catharine Aeswels, September 25, 1874; same lot as above 1,000

D. M. Gallagher, jr., to Joseph Stenger, July 14, 1874; one ninth of lot on Sarah street, Twenty-fourth ward 81

Long Lot Stenger, July 4, 1874; same lot as above 81

Fred. Derisom to H. Schweinberg, July 25, 1874; lot on Haremualley, Twenty-sixth ward 1,000

J. Johnston to S. A. Logan, April 8, 1874; lot in Fayetteville 1,000

H. D. Seitz to Hermann Bartsch, April 24, 1874; lot in Saint Clair township 1,000

C. B. Jeffers to Robert McCain, April 10, 1874; lot on Leslie street, Second ward, Allegheny 3,000

Wm. Bord to D. M. Evans, September 9, 1874; one quarter of lot on Jackson street, Second ward, Allegheny 1,000

Ralph Bagaley to Robert Arthurs, September 30, 1874; one-half of lot in Penn township 8,500

Wm. McDonald to J. C. Jackson et al., May 1, 1874; lot in Millvale, on Jefferson and Stanton avenues 800

Who Will it Be.

The postponement of the Gift Concert of the Kentucky Public Library to October 1st has necessitated a postponement to take a full drawing a certainty. There will positively be no further postponement, and the grand prize will be the magnificent sum of $250,000. Who will get it? What a pestered man Gov. Brantlette, of Louisville, business manager, would be if the people supposed he could tell!

CHRIST METHODIST CHURCH.

Sermon by Dr. B. F. Brooke.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on Sabbath (yesterday) morning, a large congregation assembled for the services at Christ Church. The pastor, Rev. B. F. Brooke, is a man of venerable appearance, about fifty years of age, and a true Methodist. His delivery is of the old fashioned John Wesley style, slow and deliberate, with that earnestness, ease and persuasiveness which is almost sure to secure the closest attention and deepest interest of his hearers.

The series of interesting and profitable meetings which have been in progress for several days past, are to be continued this week: Prayer meeting at half-past ten a. m. and the regular services at half-past seven in the evening.

The thirty-fifth chapter of Isaiah was read for the morning lesson. The theme of the discourse was the "Covenant," taking for a text the following: "Seek ye out of the book of Jeremiah: In those days, and in that time, saith the Lord, the children of Israel shall come, they and the children of Judah together, going and weeping: they shall go and seek the Lord their God."

They shall ask the way to Zion with their faces thitherward, saying, come and let us join ourselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant that shall not be forgotten.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SERMON.

The days mentioned here, were the days of Babylonian captivation referred to by the prophet Jeremiah, when the people of God were returning from captivity to Zion, their own country and city. It was "in these days" and in appointed time when the captive tribes of Babylon were permitted to return home. The passage describes the manner of their returning: And the children of Israel, yea, and the children of Judah together. Differences had existed between Israel and Judah; personal animosities, and bitterly quarrels; But now through a common application and desire, the object of getting back home again, "together they seek the Lord their God" that together they mourn for their past sins and weep tears of joy at the hope of receiving favor at their hands. Their weeping was their confessions, their tears of repentance. Thus ourselves to the Lord and serve him in perpetual covenant, that they would help each other; a covenant that should be broken, and, therefore, never to be forgotten. My dear friend, this is written for our benefit. What are the lessons we are to learn from it? The first object of the visit is the same that we seek, and those of us are seeking our God. They shall go to seek the Lord their God. They had departed from Him by disposition and God says that His people have been lost sheep because they go astray. Then turning away beyond the mountains, they began to wander from one place to another; they have forgotten their resting place. Now, God is our resting place and home for the soul. But we are like sheep gone astray; turning away on the mountains going one mountain to another, until to perish. We have forgotten to watch and pray, forgetting the place we have been captives in Babylon, and the bondage we have been lost sick